

INO

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [innoxius, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and hories manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of innoxious qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horie's mane,
The meteor fits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innoxious through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessness.

INNUEENDO. *n. f.* [innuendo, from innuo, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbidd murder, were to be indicted for a libellous innuendo upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-pickings,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your innuendoes, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [innumerable, Fr. innumerabilis, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent innumerable substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts. *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from innumerable.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little chearing,
In this close dungeon of innumeros boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of innumeros boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [inoculo, in and oculus, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraft, how to inoculate. *Mary's Virg. Georg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: inoculate therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants to inoculate. *Cleveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [inoculatio, Lat. from inoculare.]

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jalmies. In order to perform it, be provided with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some sound bals-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bals-mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. The March following cut off the stock three inches above the bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out; but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be covered thereby. *Mil'er.*

INO

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. *Hovel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutn.*

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [from inoculare.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

INODORATE. *adj.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, inodorous liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [in and offensivus.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensivus, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Reger's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them. *Le.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive most. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, inoffensive now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell. *Milton's Paradi. Lost.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from inoffensivus.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from inoffensivus.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [in and officius.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [inopinatus, Lat. inopinus, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [inopportunus, Latin.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [from inordinatus.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use inordination.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that inordinacy sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INORDINATE. *adj.* [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise
At last distemp'rd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits engendering pride. *Milton.*

From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing inordinately, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsic inordination and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most inorganic parts of matter. *Locke.*

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of the eye, and to the præcordia alio in some measure, by insculating with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSULATION. *n. f.* [from inosculation.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Key.*

INQUEST.

INQ

INQUEST. *n. f.* [enqueste, French; inquisitio, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given in? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] The inquest of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in their verdict to judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious inquest that the soul must make after science. *South's Sermons.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [inquietude, Fr. inquietudo, inquietus, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther inquietude. *Watson.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. *Watson.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from th' inquietudes of night. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [inquinare, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so inquinates their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [inquinatio, Lat. from inquinare.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere inquinations of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients inquinatio, or incoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from inquire.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [inquire, French; inquire, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion.

You have oft inquired
After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakespeare.*

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth. *Gen.*

They began to inquire among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing. *Lu. xxii. 23.*

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts ix. 11.*

You sent Hadoram to king David, to inquire of his welfare. *Chron. xviii. 10.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to inquire of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It may deserve our best skill to inquire into those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South's Sermons.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son inquires into his father's years. *Dryden.*

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft of winds inquired, and of the tide. *Dryd. Æn.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to inquire after the right way. *Locke.*

To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

2. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Enquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he inquired the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Canutium, which Kent we commonly inquire. *F. Qu.*

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [from inquire.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager inquirers in what day of the month the world began? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What's good doth open to th' inquirers stand,
And itself offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial inquirers may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by muscles, nerves, and other like ligaments. *Glaw. Sceps.*

This is a question only of inquirers, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

INQ

Late inquirers by their glasses find,
That ev'ry insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [from inquire.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts x. 17.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in inquiries after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the inquiry about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free. *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical inquiries.
It is a real inquiry, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact inquiry into any cause. *Graw's Cosmol. Sac.*

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [inquisition, Fr. inquisitio, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh inquisition for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Pf. ix. 12.*

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact inquisition. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With much severity, and strict inquisition, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an inquisition upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The inquisition of their railery. *Southern.*

On our condition.

2. Examination; discussion.

When inquisition was made of the matter, it was found out. *2 Esb. xxiii.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spanish inquisition. *Corbet.*

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [inquisitivus, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. With about, after, into, or of, and sometimes into.

My boy at eighteen years became inquisitive
After his brother. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most inquisitive people after news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not inquisitive into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the inquisitive and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking fire,
Inquisitive of fights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden's Juw.*

Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was inquisitive after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew inquisitive after my name and character. *Addison's Spectator.*

A wife man is not inquisitive about things impertinent.

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young inquisitive and sprightly genius. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [from inquisitivus.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from inquisitivus.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who he was. *Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the inquisitiveness of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in. *South.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and inquisitiveness after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy inquisitiveness, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUISITOR.